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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/625,514

Applicant(s)

SONG, BONG-SEOG

Examiner

LENNIN R. RODRIGUEZ

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 September 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4,11-15,19-27,29 and 30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4,11-15,19-27,29 and 30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 13, 21, 23, 27 and 29 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Applicant's newly submitted limitations such as "storing the received and displayed SMS short messages in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the facsimile machine or the multifunctional device operating in the wired network, by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages, according to a user selection" require further consideration and/or search from the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

3. Claims 13-15, 20-21, 23-24 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goertz Werner (DE 10114950 official translation being used) in view of Fuller et al. (US 5,224,156) and Valco et al. (US 6,442,243).

(1) regarding claims 13 and 20:

Werner '950 further discloses a method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device operating in a wired network having a short message service (paragraph [0001] and Fig. 1, fixed network), the method comprising:

setting up a call to a wired network short message service (SMS) center (paragraph [0018], fixed network, where the fax is in communication with the short message service center and is capable of placing a call as well know in the art and paragraph [0019], lines 1-3);

receiving the SMS short messages from the short message service center, via a modem (paragraph [0020], where the fax receives the short message);

displaying the received SMS short messages on an operation panel (paragraph [0020], line 4, where the short message can be displayed);

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except storing the received and displayed SMS short messages in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the facsimile machine or the multifunctional device operating in the wired network, by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages, according to a user selection;

printing the stored messages according to a user selection.

However, Fuller '156 teaches storing the received and displayed messages in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the facsimile machine or the multifunctional device operating in the wired network, by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages, according to a user selection (column 2, lines 48-52, where the user sends the messages being sent to him/her to a predetermined memory location);

printing the stored messages according to a user selection (column 2, lines 64-68, where the user can send a command to have the received message printed after it was previously stored);

Having a system of Werner '950 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Fuller '156 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 to include storing the received and displayed SMS short messages in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the facsimile machine or the multifunctional device operating in the wired network, by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages, according to a user selection and printing the stored messages according to a user selection as taught by Fuller '156 since in doing so the user has the option of allowing the message to be printed only in his presence (column 2, lines 51-52), thus increasing security and minimizing possible threats.

(2) regarding claim 14:

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except determining whether to print the stored SMS short messages; and

if determined to print the stored SMS short messages, printing the stored SMS short messages.

However, Fuller '156 teaches determining whether to print the stored SMS short messages (column 2, lines 64-68, where the user can send a command to have the received message printed after it was previously stored); and

if determined to print the stored SMS short messages, printing the stored SMS short messages (column 2, lines 64-68, where the facsimile machine will print out the received message).

Having a system of Werner '950 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Fuller '156 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 to include determining whether to print the stored SMS short messages; and if determined to print the stored SMS short messages, printing the stored SMS short messages as taught by Fuller '156 since in doing so the user has the option of allowing the message to be printed only in his presence (column 2, lines 51-52), thus increasing security and minimizing possible threats.

(3) regarding claim 15:

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except determining whether to print the stored SMS short messages;

if determined to print the stored SMS short messages, displaying a list of the stored SMS Short messages; and

printing the stored SMS short messages selected by a user from the displayed list of the SMS short messages.

However, Fuller '156 teaches determining whether to print the stored SMS short messages (column 2, lines 64-68, where the user can send a command to have the received message printed after it was previously stored);

if determined to print the stored SMS short messages, displaying a list of the stored SMS Short messages (column 2, lines 60-68, where the user can retrieve his/her

messages (plural, implicating some sort plurality of messages would be shown to the user from which he can select)); and

printing the stored SMS short messages selected by a user from the displayed list of the SMS short messages (column 2, lines 64-68, where the facsimile machine will print out the received message).

Having a system of Werner '950 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Fuller '156 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 to include determining whether to print the stored SMS short messages; if determined to print the stored SMS short messages, displaying a list of the stored SMS Short messages; and printing the stored SMS short messages selected by a user from the displayed list of the SMS short messages as taught by Fuller '156 since in doing so the user has the option of allowing the message to be printed only in his presence (column 2, lines 51-52), thus increasing security and minimizing possible threats.

(4) regarding claim 21:

Werner '950 further discloses a wired network short message service (SMS) printing apparatus, comprising a programmed computer processor (having a processor in a fax is inherent as could be seen in KR 10-0218517 by Dong-Myeong Shin where it discloses a fax machine with a CPU which is a processor) setting up a call to the SMS (paragraph [0018], where the fax is in communication with the short message service

center and is capable of placing a call as well know in the art and paragraph [0019], lines 1-3, it is inherently and commonly known that a user would make a call, therefore it would be according to user selection), receiving short messages from the SMS through a wired network (paragraph [0020], where the fax receives the short message, fixed network), displaying the received SMS short messages (paragraph [0008], lines 10-11, where it clearly states that the short message gets displayed by the fax machine).

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except storing the received and displayed SMS short messages in a predetermined address of a memory region unit of the printing apparatus operating in the wired network by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages and printing the received and stored SMS short messages.

However, Reifman '433 teaches storing the received and displayed SMS short messages in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the printing apparatus operating in the wired network by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages (column 2, lines 48-52, where the user sends the messages being sent to him/her to a predetermined memory location) and printing the received and stored SMS short messages (column 2, lines 64-68, where the user can send a command to have the received message printed after it was previously stored).

Having a system of Werner '950 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Fuller '156 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message

service of Werner '950 to include storing the received and displayed SMS short messages in a predetermined address of a memory region unit of the printing apparatus operating in the wired network by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages and printing the received and stored SMS short messages as taught by Fuller '156 since in doing so the user has the option of allowing the message to be printed only in his presence (column 2, lines 51-52), thus increasing security and minimizing possible threats.

(5) regarding claim 23:

Werner '950 further discloses a wired network short message service (SMS) printing apparatus, comprising:

an SMS interface receiving short messages from the SMS through a wired network (paragraph [0020], fixed network, where the fax receives the short message), displaying the received SMS short messages (paragraph [0008], lines 10-11, where it clearly states that the short message gets displayed by the fax machine)

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except storing the received and displayed SMS short messages in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the printing apparatus operating in the wired network, by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages, according to a user selection;

a printer printing the received and stored SMS short messages according to the user selection; and

an input unit receiving the user selection.

However, Fuller '156 teaches storing the received and displayed SMS short messages in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the printing apparatus operating in the wired network, by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages, according to a user selection (column 2, lines 48-52, where the user sends the messages being sent to him/her to a predetermined memory location);

a printer printing the received and stored SMS short messages according to the user selection (column 2, lines 64-68, where the user can send a command to have the received message printed after it was previously stored); and

an input unit receiving the user selection (display 30 of Fig. 1).

Having a system of Werner '950 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Fuller '156 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 to include storing the received and displayed SMS short messages in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the printing apparatus operating in the wired network, by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages, according to a user selection; a printer printing the received and stored SMS short messages according to the user selection; and an input unit receiving the user selection as taught by Fuller '156 since in doing so the user has the option of allowing the message to be printed only in his presence (column 2, lines 51-52), thus increasing security and minimizing possible threats.

(6) regarding claim 24:

Werner '950 further discloses a display unit displaying the received SMS short messages (paragraph [0020], line 4, where the short message can be displayed).

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the input unit receives the user selection to print a displayed SMS short message by the printer.

However, Fuller '156 teaches an input unit receiving a user selection to print a displayed SMS short message by the printer (column 2, lines 64-68, where the user can send a command to have the received message printed after it was previously stored).

Having a system of Werner '950 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Fuller '156 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 to include a wherein the input unit receives the user selection to print a displayed SMS short message by the printer as taught by Fuller '156 since in doing so the user has the option of allowing the message to be printed only in his presence (column 2, lines 51-52), thus increasing security and minimizing possible threats.

(7) regarding claim 27:

Werner '950 further discloses a printing device having a wired network short message service (SMS) function, comprising: a programmed computer processor (having a processor in a fax is inherent as could be seen in KR 10-0218517 by Dong-Myeong Shin where it discloses a fax machine with a CPU which is a processor) setting

up a call to an SMS center (paragraph [0018], where the fax is in communication with the short message service center and is capable of placing a call as well know in the art and paragraph [0019], lines 1-3, it is inherently and commonly known that a user would make a call, therefore it would be according to user selection), receiving SMS short messages (paragraph [0020], where the fax receives the short message), displaying the received SMS short messages (paragraph [0008], lines 10-11, where it clearly states that the short message gets displayed by the fax machine).

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except storing the displayed SMS short messages through a wired network from the SMS center in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the printing device operating in the wired network by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages, selectively providing the received SMS short messages, and printing the stored SMS messages according to the user selection to allow managing the received SMS short messages in a document format.

However, Fuller '156 teaches storing the displayed SMS short messages through a wired network from the SMS center in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the printing device operating in the wired network by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages (column 2, lines 48-52, where the user sends the messages being sent to him/her to a predetermined memory location), selectively providing the received SMS short messages, and printing the stored SMS messages according to the user selection to allow managing the received SMS short messages in a document

format (column 2, lines 64-68, where the user can send a command to have the received message printed after it was previously stored).

Having a system of Werner '950 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Fuller '156 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 to include storing the displayed SMS short messages through a wired network from the SMS center in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the printing device operating in the wired network by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages, selectively providing the received SMS short messages, and printing the stored SMS messages according to the user selection to allow managing the received SMS short messages in a document format as taught by Fuller '156 since in doing so the user has the option of allowing the message to be printed only in his presence (column 2, lines 51-52), thus increasing security and minimizing possible threats.

4. Claims 1-2, 11-12, 19, 22, 26 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goertz Werner (DE 10114950 official translation being used) in view of Fuller et al. (US 5,224,156) and Valco et al. (US 6,442,243).

(1) regarding claims 1 and 19:

Werner '950 discloses a method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device operating in a wired network having a short message service (paragraph [0001] and Fig. 1, fixed network), the method comprising:

setting up a call to a wired network short message service center (SMSC) (paragraph [0018], fixed network, where the fax is in communication with the short message service center and is capable of placing a call as well know in the art and paragraph [0019], lines 1-3);

receiving the SMS short messages from the SMSC via a modem (paragraph [0020], where the fax receives the short message);

displaying the received SMS short messages (paragraph [0008], lines 10-11, where it clearly states that the short message gets displayed by the fax machine);

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except storing the received and displayed SMS short messages in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the facsimile machine or the multifunctional device operating in the wired network, by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages, according to a user selection;

printing the received and stored messages according to a user selection.

However, Fuller '156 teaches storing the received and displayed messages in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the facsimile machine or the multifunctional device operating in the wired network, by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages, according to a user selection (column 2, lines 48-52, where the user sends the messages being sent to him/her to a predetermined memory location);

printing the received and stored messages according to a user selection (column 2, lines 64-68, where the user can send a command to have the received message printed after it was previously stored);

Having a system of Werner '950 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Fuller '156 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 to include storing the received and displayed SMS short messages in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the facsimile machine or the multifunctional device operating in the wired network, by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages, according to a user selection and printing the received and stored messages according to a user selection as taught by Fuller '156 since in doing so the user has the option of allowing the message to be printed only in his presence (column 2, lines 51-52), thus increasing security and minimizing possible threats.

Werner '950 and Fuller '156 disclose all the subject matter as described above except deleting the printed SMS short messages according to the user selection after the printing.

However, Valco '243 teaches deleting the printed messages according to the user selection after the printing (column 11, lines 42-45, where the user can choose to erase a message by pressing a command (in this case the number 3, it is apparent by the disclosure of Valco '243 that the operations don't have a specific order, therefore the erasing operation can be selected after the printing command has been performed and the saving command has been performed).

Having a system of Werner '950 and Fuller '156 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Valco '243 reference, it would have been obvious to one

having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 and Fuller '156 to include deleting the printed SMS short messages according to the user selection after the printing as taught by Fuller '156 since in doing so the user can release valuable space in the device memory to have room for all the upcoming messages that may be next, thus increasing the efficiency of the memory and allowing for a smaller memory occupying less physical space.

(2) regarding claim 2:

Werner '950 further discloses displaying the received SMS short messages on an operation panel before the printing (paragraph [0020], line 4, where the short message can be displayed).

(3) regarding claim 11:

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except determining whether to print the stored SMS short messages; and

if determined to print the stored SMS short messages, printing the stored SMS short messages.

However, Fuller '156 teaches determining whether to print the stored SMS short messages (column 2, lines 64-68, where the user can send a command to have the received message printed after it was previously stored); and

if determined to print the stored SMS short messages, printing the stored SMS short messages (column 2, lines 64-68, where the facsimile machine will print out the received message).

Having a system of Werner '950 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Fuller '156 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 to include determining whether to print the stored SMS short messages; and if determined to print the stored SMS short messages, printing the stored SMS short messages as taught by Fuller '156 since in doing so the user has the option of allowing the message to be printed only in his presence (column 2, lines 51-52), thus increasing security and minimizing possible threats.

(4) regarding claim 12:

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except determining whether to print the stored SMS short messages;

if determined to print the stored SMS short messages, displaying a list of the stored SMS Short messages; and

printing the stored SMS short messages selected by a user from the displayed list of the SMS short messages.

However, Fuller '156 teaches determining whether to print the stored SMS short messages (column 2, lines 64-68, where the user can send a command to have the received message printed after it was previously stored);

if determined to print the stored SMS short messages, displaying a list of the stored SMS Short messages (column 2, lines 60-68, where the user can retrieve his/her messages (plural, implicating some sort plurality of messages would be shown to the user from which he can select)); and

printing the stored SMS short messages selected by a user from the displayed list of the SMS short messages (column 2, lines 64-68, where the facsimile machine will print out the received message).

Having a system of Werner '950 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Fuller '156 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 to include determining whether to print the stored SMS short messages; if determined to print the stored SMS short messages, displaying a list of the stored SMS Short messages; and printing the stored SMS short messages selected by a user from the displayed list of the SMS short messages as taught by Fuller '156 since in doing so the user has the option of allowing the message to be printed only in his presence (column 2, lines 51-52), thus increasing security and minimizing possible threats.

(5) regarding claim 22:

Werner '950 further discloses the programmed computer processor (having a processor in a fax is very common in the art as could be seen in KR 10-0218517 by Dong-Myeong Shin where it discloses a fax machine with a CPU which is a processor)

provides the received SMS short messages (paragraph [0020], where the fax receives the short message),

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except allowing selective storage, print.

However, Fuller '156 teaches allowing selective storage (column 2, lines 48-52, where the user sends the messages being sent to him/her to a predetermined memory location), print (column 2, lines 64-68, where the user can send a command to have the received message printed after it was previously stored).

Having a system of Werner '950 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Fuller '156 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 to include allowing selective storage, print as taught by Fuller '156 since in doing so the user has the option of allowing the message to be printed only in his presence (column 2, lines 51-52), thus increasing security and minimizing possible threats.

Werner '950 and Fuller '156 disclose all the subject matter as described above except deletion of the received SMS short messages via input commands.

However, Valco '243 teaches deletion of the received SMS short messages via input commands (column 11, lines 42-45, where the user can choose to erase a message by pressing a command (in this case the number 3, it is apparent by the disclosure of Valco '243 that the operations don't have a specific order, therefore the

erasing operation can be selected after the printing command has been performed and the saving command has been performed).

Having a system of Werner '950 and Fuller '156 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Valco '243 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 and Fuller '156 to include deletion of the received SMS short messages via input commands as taught by Fuller '156 since in doing so the user can release valuable space in the device memory to have room for all the upcoming messages that may be next, thus increasing the efficiency of the memory and allowing for a smaller memory occupying less physical space.

(6) regarding claim 26:

Werner '950 further discloses a storage storing the received SMS short messages (paragraph [0008], lines 10-11, inherently a message that is displayed has to necessarily be store in some kind of memory in the facsimile device, since display devices would not display anything if it is not stored in some kind of memory).

Werner '950 and Fuller '156 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the input unit receives another user selection to delete the printed SMS short message from the storage.

However, Reifman '433 teaches wherein the input unit receives another user selection to delete the printed SMS short message from the storage (column 11, lines 42-45, where the user can choose to erase a message by pressing a command (in this

case the number 3, it is apparent by the disclosure of Valco '243 that the operations don't have a specific order, therefore the erasing operation can be selected after the printing command has been performed and the saving command has been performed).

Having a system of Werner '950 and Fuller '156 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Valco '243 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 and Fuller '156 to include wherein the input unit receives another user selection to delete the printed SMS short message from the storage as taught by Fuller '156 since in doing so the user can release valuable space in the device memory to have room for all the upcoming messages that may be next, thus increasing the efficiency of the memory and allowing for a smaller memory occupying less physical space.

(7) regarding claim 30:

Werner '950 further discloses wherein the wired network is a public switched telephone network (Fig. 1 and paragraph [0016], where fixed network telephone its being interpreted as public switched telephone).

5. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goertz Werner (DE 10114950 official translation being used), Fuller et al. (US 5,224,156) and Valco et al. (US 6,442,243) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Reifman et al. (US 5,438,433).

(1) regarding claim 4:

Werner '950, Fuller '156 and Valco '243 disclose all the subject matter as described above except interpreting a calling party number received from the SMSC; and

identifying a call for receiving SMS short messages from an SMSC number contained in the calling party number by comparing the SMSC number to a list of numbers stored in the memory unit.

However, Reifman '433 teaches interpreting a calling party number received from the SMSC (column 35, lines 14-23, where the calling party is being interpreted by determining if it is listed in the phonebook); and

identifying a call for receiving SMS short messages from an SMSC number contained in the calling party number by comparing the SMSC number to a list of numbers stored in the memory unit (column 35, lines 14-23).

Having a system of Werner '950, Fuller '156 and Valco '243 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Reifman '433 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 to include interpreting a calling party number received from the SMSC; and identifying a call for receiving SMS short messages from an SMSC number contained in the calling party number by comparing the SMSC number to a list of numbers stored in the memory unit as taught by Reifman '433 since in doing so the system can advertise who the calling party is, thus making

possible for a user to determine the cause of action that will take in relation with the received message.

6. Claims 25 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Werner (DE 10114950 official translation being used) and Fuller et al. (US 5,224,156) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Reifman et al. (US 5,438,433).

(1) regarding claim 25:

Werner '950 and Fuller '156 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the display unit displays the SMS short messages in an ascending or a descending order, and the input unit sequentially receives the User selection to print the displayed SMS short messages.

However, Reifman '433 teaches wherein the display unit displays the SMS short messages in an ascending or a descending order (column 19, lines 45-48, where alphabetically is being interpreted as descending order), and the input unit sequentially receives the User selection to print the displayed SMS short messages (column 25, lines 48-52, where the user selects the message to print).

Having a system of Werner '950 and Fuller '156 and then given the well-established teaching of Reifman '433 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 and Fuller '156 to include wherein the display unit displays the SMS short messages in an ascending or a descending order, and the

input unit sequentially receives the User selection to print the displayed SMS short messages as taught by Reifman '433 since in doing so the user has the option of allowing the message to be printed only in his presence (column 2, lines 51-52), thus increasing security and minimizing possible threats.

(2) regarding claim 29:

Werner '950 further discloses a method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device operating through a wired network having a short message service, the method comprising:

receiving the SMS short messages from the SMSC via a modem (paragraph [0020], where the fax receives the short message);

displaying the received SMS short messages on an operation panel (paragraph [0020], line 4, where the short message can be displayed).

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except storing the received and displayed SMS short messages in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the facsimile machine or the multifunctional device operating in the wired network, by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages, according to a user selection; and

printing the received and stored SMS short messages according to the user selection.

However, Fuller '156 teaches storing the received and displayed SMS short messages in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the facsimile machine or the multifunctional device operating in the wired network, by tabling a sequence and the

contents of the messages, according to a user selection (column 2, lines 48-52, where the user sends the messages being sent to him/her to a predetermined memory location); and

printing the received and stored SMS short messages according to the user selection (column 2, lines 64-68, where the user can send a command to have the received message printed after it was previously stored).

Having a system of Werner '950 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Fuller '156 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 to storing the received and displayed SMS short messages in a predetermined address of a memory unit of the facsimile machine or the multifunctional device operating in the wired network, by tabling a sequence and the contents of the messages, according to a user selection; and printing the received and stored SMS short messages according to the user selection as taught by Fuller '156 since in doing so the user has the option of allowing the message to be printed only in his presence (column 2, lines 51-52), thus increasing security and minimizing possible threats.

Werner '950 and Fuller '156 disclose all the subject matter as described above except receiving a call from a wired network short message service center (SMSC) at an address designated by a transmitter of the call;

interpreting a calling party number received from the SMSC;

identifying a call for receiving SMS short messages from an SMSC number contained in the calling party number by comparing the SMSC number to a list of numbers stored in a memory.

However, Reifman '433 teaches receiving a call from a wired network short message service center (SMSC) at an address designated by a transmitter of the call (column 35, lines 14-23, where the message is received at the IF ax that user specified);

interpreting a calling party number received from the SMSC (column 35, lines 14-23, where the calling party its being interpreted by determining if it is listed in the phonebook);

identifying a call for receiving SMS short messages from an SMSC number contained in the calling party number by comparing the SMSC number to a list of numbers stored in a memory (column 35, lines 14-23).

Having a system of Werner '950 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Reifman '433 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service of Werner '950 to include receiving a call from a wired network short message service center (SMSC) at an address designated by a transmitter of the call; interpreting a calling party number received from the SMSC; identifying a call for receiving SMS short messages from an SMSC number contained in the calling party number by comparing the SMSC number to a list of numbers stored in a memory as taught by

Reifman '433 since in doing so the system can advertise who the calling party is, thus making possible for a user to determine the cause of action that will take in relation with the received message.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **LENNIN R. RODRIGUEZ** whose telephone number is (571)270-1678. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:30am - 6:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Zimmerman can be reached on (571) 272-7653. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Lennin R Rodriguez/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Mark K Zimmerman/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625